

“OLE PERK’S”
GREAT
BOOK OF SECRETS

—OR,—

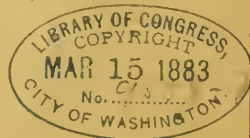
EVERY DAY’S WANTS,

CONTAINING

MANY VALUABLE RECIPES, PRESCRIPTIONS AND SECRETS
NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN PRINT. AND CONSEQUENTLY
CAN NOT BE HAD FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE
ALSO NUMEROUS OTHERS FOR HORSES,
CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, ETC.

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N. W. PERKINS,

CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS.



ST. LOUIS:

GEO. D. BARNARD & Co., PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

1883.



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RECIPES.

Pure Vegetable Salve. 1 lb. lard, 1-2 lb. rosin and 10 oz. elder bark; boil them over a slow fire half an hour, then strain and put up in small Boxes. This sells at 25 cents a box.

Ague Pills.—Extract cornis florida 40 grains, piperine 20 grains, quinine 20 grains; make into 20 pills. Sold at 25 cents a box at enormous profit.

Magnetic Pain Killer and Toothache Drops.—Alcohol, 95 per cent 2 oz., laudanum, 1-2 oz., gum camphor 2 oz., oil cloves 2 drs.; mix and color with tinct. red sanders.

Cure for a Felon.—Take rock salt, dry it in an oven, powder it fine, and mix it with spts turpentine, and poultice it thoroughly.

Green Mountain Salve.—For rheumatism, burns, pains in the back or side, etc. Take rosin 2 lbs., burgundy pitch 1-4 lb., beeswax 1-4 lb., mutton tallow 1-4 lb.; melt slowly: when not too warm, add oil hemlock 1 oz., balsam fir 1 oz., oil origanum 1 oz., oil red cedar 1 oz., Venice turpentine 1 oz., oil wormwood 1 oz., verdigris 1-2 oz., (the verdigris must be finely pulverized and mixed with the oils); then add as above and work in cold water like wax till cold enough to roll. Rolls 5 inches long and 1 inch in diameter sell for 25 cts. Superior to Peleg White's salve.

To Cure Bleeding and Blind Piles.—This is the celebrated French surgeon (Dr. Chevazzi's) great cure for piles. If the piles be very hot and painful, they should be well fomented by means of a sponge, with hot camomile and poppyhead tea, three times a day, for half an hour each time, and at bed-time a hot white bread poultice should be applied. If the heat be not great, and if the pain be not intense, the following ointment will be found efficacious: Powdered opium 1 scruple, camphor (powdered by means of a few drops spts. of wine,) 1-2 drachm, powdered galls one drachm, spermaceti ointment 3 drachms; mix. To be applied night and morning. The bowels should be kept gently opened by one or two teaspoonsful of compound confection of senna, taken every morning. The tea is made from 4 poppy-heads and 4 oz. camomile blows, boiled in two quarts water half an hour. This is a valuable recipe.

To Cure Sick Headache.—Gather sumac leaves in the summer and spread them in the sun a few days to dry. Then powder them fine and smoke morning and evening for two weeks; also when there are symptoms of approaching headache. Use a new clay pipe. If these directions are adhered to, this medicine will surely effect a permanent cure.

Cure for Dysentery.—Take new churned butter before it is washed or salted, clarify over the fire, and skim off the milky particles; add one-fourth brandy to preserve it, and loaf sugar to sweeten; let the patient (if an adult) take two tablespoonsful twice a day. The above is a sure cure, and is sold at a great profit.

Whooping Cough.—Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water; add to it 10 grains of cochineal; sweeten it with sugar. Give to an infant a quarter teaspoonful four times a day; two years old half a teaspoonful; from four years a tablepoonful. Great care is required in the administration of medicine to infants. We can assure paternal inquirers that the foregoing may be depended upon.

Dr. Parker's Great Cure for Diarrhœa and Cramps in Stomach.—Two parts tincture camphor, tincture opium, tincture African cayenne, essence peppermint, 1 part tincture rhubarb; mix. Dose—half teaspoonful for an adult, and from five to ten drops for a child. Repeat the dose in fifteen minutes if the patient is not relieved. Bathe the bowels with strong vinegar. This is one of the most valuable secrets that this book contains. It has saved hundreds of lives. If you manufacture this article and sell a few bottles in any locality, its great virtues will spread far and wide, and you will have orders from families, druggists, and others. Put up to retail for 25 cents.

Dropsy.—Take one pint of bruised mustard seed, two handfuls of bruised horseradish root, eight ounces of lignum vitæ chips, and four ounces bruised Indian hemp root. Put all the ingredients in seven quarts of cider, and let it simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to four quarts. Strain the decoction, and take wineglassful four times a day, for a few days, increasing the dose to a

small teacupful three times a day. After which use tonic medicines. This remedy has cured cases of dropsy in one week's time which had baffled the skill of many eminent physicians. For children the dose should be smaller.

Sore and Weak Eyes.—Sulphate of zinc three grains, tincture of opium ten drops, water two ounces. To be applied three or four times a day.

ANOTHER:—Dissolve five grains acetate of morphine, ten grains sugar of lead, and six grains sulphate of zinc, into five ounces rose water. Bathe the eyes freely three times a day. For scrofulous sore eyes, take blue violets, dig them up, top and root, wash clean, dry them, and make a tea. Drink several times a day, wetting the eyes each time, and it will soon effect a cure.

Sore Throat.—Pour a pint of boiling water upon twenty or thirty leaves of common sage, let the infusion stand for half an hour. Add vinegar sufficient to make it moderately acid, and honey according to the taste. It must be used several times a day. Another excellent remedy is a strong solution of salt and water. Gargle every hour. A wet towel worn on the throat at night will assist in effecting a cure. For putrid sore throat use a gargle of brewers' yeast six times a day, also bind thin slices of salt pork on the throat.

Dyspepsia.—One of the first things to be attended to is to regulate the bowels, which in this disease are always in a costive state. The best means of keeping them loose is the eating of a handful of clean wheat bran once or twice a day. This is the most simple and efficacious method of cleansing the stomach. It may be eaten from the hand with a few swallows of water to wash it down; also use, to regulate the stomach and bowels, the daily use of common salt, in teaspoonful doses, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, taken in the morning fasting. Avoid rich diet, and use brown bread instead of that made of superfine flour.

Dr. N. W. Perkin's Texas Vegetable, Blood and Liver Pills. The Best Pill in the World.—Two pounds of aloes, one pound of gamboge, four ounces of the extract of colocynth, half a pound of castile soap, two fluid ounces of oil of peppermint, and one fluid drachm of cinnamon. Mix and form into pills. These pills are the most celebrated of any in the world, and the fortunate manufacturer has accumulated over a million dollars from their sale.

Toothache.—Take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia laudanum, tincture cayenne, and one-eighth part of oil cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton, and apply to the cavity of the diseased tooth, and the pain will cease immediately. Put up in long drachm bottles. Retail at 25 cents. This is a very saleable preparation, and affords a large profit to the manufacturer.

Dr. William's Celebrated Three Minute Salve.—One pound caustic potash, four drachms belladonna, two ounces pure oxide manganese,

mix with half pint of water. Apply to shaved corn or wart a few minutes, then wash off and soak in sweet oil. Put up in drachm bottles with showy labels. Retails at 35 cents, wholesale 25 cents.

Positive Cure for Ague without Quinine.—Peruvian bark two ounces, wild cherry tree bark one ounce, cinnamon one drachm, capsicum, one teaspoonful, sulphur one ounce, port wine two quarts; let it stand two days. Buy your Peruvian bark and pulverize it yourself, as it is often adulterated otherwise. Dose—one wineglassful every two or three hours after fever is off then two or three per day till all is used; a certain cure. Before taking the above cleanse the bowels with a dose of Epsom salts, or other purgative.

For Flux, Diarrhœa, and Cholera Morbus.—Take a tablespoonful of wheat flour, put in one-half teacup of water, stir well and drink; repeat the dose in thirty minutes if not relieved.

Fever and Ague.—First clear the bowels with the fluid extract of senna and Jalap two drachms, infusion of cloves two ounces, mix. To be taken at a draught. In the cold stage give hot drinks, and try to excite warmth. In the hot ague give cooling drinks. Then give quinine one scruple, alcohol four ounces, sulphuric acid five drops—(mix) in two tablespoonful doses every half hour; at the same time give five drop doses of tincture or fluid extract of veratrum, and rub the patient with dry towels. In the intermission give three grain doses, once in four hours, and continue it a fortnight after the cessation of the attacks.

The following is known as the Cuban remedy for chills and fever; Just before the approach of the fever, spread two plasters about two inches wide composed of black pepper bruised fine, (not ground) mixed into a paste with the white of an egg. Immediately before the fever comes, bind them on the inside of the wrists, and lie down. Do not remove them until the fever has passed off. If the fever is not entirely broken by the first application, apply fresh plasters of the same the next time the fever comes on.

To Make your Teeth as White as Snow—Take one part chloride of lime, and fifteen parts of prepared chalk, adding half an ounce of pulverized peruvian bark, and a few drops of otto of roses. Use it thoroughly morning and evening.

Chapped Hands and Lips.—One-quarter pound of honey, and one-quarter pound of sal soda, with one pint of water. Apply often.

Pulmonic Wafers for Coughs.—White sugar three and one-half pounds, tincture of syrup of ipecac two ounces, antimonial wine one ounce, morphine five grains, dissolved in a tablespoonful of water, with ten drops sulphuric acid, half an ounce tincture blood root, one ounce syrup of tolu. Add these to the sugar, and mix the whole mass as the confectioners do for lozenges, and

cut into lozenges the ordinary size. Use from six to twelve of these in twenty-four hours. These wafers are equal to any made, and are generally sold at high prices.

Nervous Headache.—Extract hyoseyanus five grains, pulverized camphor five grains: mix. Or three drops tincture of nux vomica, in a spoonful of water, two or three times a day.

Cough Syrup.—Put one quart hoarhound for one quart water, and boil it down to a pint, and two or three sticks of liquorice and a tablespoonful of essence of lemon. Take a teaspoonful three times a day, or as often as the cough may be troublesome. This recipe has been sold for one hundred dollars. Several firms are making much money by its manufacture.

Costiveness.—Common charcoal is highly recommended for costiveness. It may be taken in tea or tablespoonful or even larger doses, according to the exigencies of the case, mixed with molasses, repeating it as often as necessary. Bathe the bowels with pepper and vinegar. Or take two ounces rhubarb, add one ounce of rust of iron, infuse in quart of wine. Half a wineglassful every morning. Or take pulverized blood root one drachm, pulverized rhubarb one drachm, castile soap two scruples: mix and roll into thirty-two pills. Take one morning and night. By following these directions it may perhaps save you from a very severe attack of the piles, or some other kindred disease.

Ringworm.—The head is to be washed twice a day with soft soap and warm soft water; when dried the places to be rubbed with a piece of linen rag dipped in ammonia from gas tar; the patient should take a little sulphur and molasses, or some other genuine aperient every morning; brushes and combs should be washed every day, and the ammonia kept tightly corked.

Worm Tea.—Carolina pink-root, senna leaf, manna and American worm seed, of each one-half ounce. Bruise and pour on boiling water one pint, and steep without boiling: sweeten well, and add half as much milk. Dose—a child of five years may take one gill three times daily before meals, or sufficient to move the bowels rather freely.

“Ole Perk’s” Liniment.—Two ounces oil origanum, two ounces laudanum, two ounces spirits nitre, one ounce oil spike, one ounce oil worm-wood, one ounce camphor, one ounce hartshorn, four ounces arnica, one quart spirits wine. For strains, add one ounce British oil.

Bleeding from the Nose, from whatever cause may generally be stopped by putting a plug of lint into the nostril; if this does not do, apply a cold lotion to the forehead; raise the head, and place both arms over the head, so that it will rest on both hands; dip the lint plug, slightly moistened, into some powdered gum arabic, and plug the nostrils again; or dip the plug into equal parts of powdered gum arabic and alum. An easier and simpler method

is to place a piece of writing paper on the gum of the upper jaw, under the upper lip, and let it remain there for a few minutes.

Poisons.—As a general rule, give emetics after poisons that cause sleepiness and raving; chalk, milk, butter, and warm water or oil, after poisons that cause vomitings and pain in the stomach and bowels, with purging; and when there is no inflammation about the throat, tickle it with a feather to excite vomiting. Always send immediately for a medical man.

Dry Cough.—Take of powdered gum arabic half an ounce, liquorice-juice half an ounce. Dissolve the gum first in warm water, squeeze in the juice of a lemon, then add of paregoric two drachms, syrup of squills one drachm. Cork all in a bottle and shake well. Take one teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Ointment for Old Sores.—Red precipitate one-half ounce, sugar of lead one-half ounce, burnt alum one ounce, white vitriol one-fourth ounce, or a little less; all to be finely pulverized. Have mutton tallow made warm one-half pound. Stir all in, and stir until cold.

Inflammatory Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Sulphur and saltpetre, of each one ounce, gum guaiac one-half ounce, colchicum root or seed and nutmegs of each one-fourth ounce; all to be pulverized and mixed with simple syrup or molasses two ounces. Dose—one teaspoonful every two hours until it moves the bowels rather freely; then three or four times daily until cured. At the same time use this liniment: Olive oil, spirits of camphor, and chloroform, of each two ounces; sassafras oil one teaspoonful; first add the oil of sassafras to the olive oil, then the spirits of camphor, and shake well before putting in the chloroform: shaking when used. Keep well corked, as the chloroform evaporates very fast if left open. Apply three or four times daily, rubbing it well and always towards the body.

Cancer.—The following is said to be a sure cure for cancer: A piece of sticking plaster is put over the cancer with a circular piece cut out of the centre, a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it is exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride zinc, blood root and wheat flour, is spread on a piece of muslin the size of the circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found burned into and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs like dead flesh, and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. King, of London, and has been used by him for several years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

Eye Salve.—Take white precipitate one teaspoonful, and rub into a salve with three teaspoonsful of fresh lard, and apply on the outside of the lid. This cures the worst cases, even where the eye-lashes had fallen out.

Dr. Lamott's Great Cure for Consumption.—Extract of French fungus root half an ounce, tincture of cantheria plant, two drachms, extract blodgetti two ounces, hypophospite of lime one-half ounce, alantín (Pura) one drachm, extract cinchona two drachms, best loaf sugar one pound, pure port wine one-half pint, water one quart.

To prepare the above recipe properly, the tinctures, extracts and powders should be well compounded, and placed in a vessel or bottle, holding at least two quarts; then pour into the bottle about half a pint of hot water. Let it stand ten minutes, and add a pint of hot water with the sugar dissolved in it; also add the wine. Shake well, and when cold it is ready for use. Dose—one large tablespoonful three times a day. This wonderful medicine is the only certain cure for consumption, asthma and bronchitis as yet discovered by medical men, and we know that consumptives have been restored to perfect health by this valuable remedy.

Pain Killer.—Said to be Perry Davis'.—Alcohol one quart, gum guaiac one ounce, gums myrrh and camphor and cayenne pulverized, of each one-half ounce; mix. Shake occasionally for a week or ten days, and filter or let it settle for use. Apply freely to surface pains; or may be taken internally in teaspoon doses, and repeated according to necessities.

Medicamentum. the Master of all Aches and Pains.—Alcohol one gallon, oil of sassafras five ounces, oil of hemlock five ounces, oil of wintergreen five ounces, oil of Origanum five ounces, oil of spruce five ounces, spirits turpentine, two ounces, tincture guaiac five ounces, tincture catechu five ounces, tincture opium ten ounces, tincture capsicum five ounces, chloroform one ounce, balsam fir one ounce, aqua ammonia ten ounces, sulphuric ether five ounces, extract galangal ten ounces. Extract galangal is extract catarrh root.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE MEDICAMENTUM

BLOODY FLEX AND DIARRHŒA.—Take one or two teaspoonsful in a wine glass of water three times a day.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.—Bathe the head and temples freely.

SICK HEADACHE.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and bathe the head also, and before you retire at night, take a dose of my Texas Liver Pills.

EARACHE.—Wet cotton or wool and put it in the ear.

TOOTHACHE.—Wet cotton or wool and apply it to the part affected.

NEURALGIA AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.—Bathe immediately over the part affected four or five times a day, and cover it with a woolen cloth saturated with the MEDICAMENTUM. Keep the bowels open with Texas Liver Pills.

SORE THROAT.—Take internally one teaspoonful in a little water, and bathe outside three times a day.

COLIC AND CRAMP.—Take internally one to two teaspoonsful in a wine glass of water, and bathe the stomach and bowels with the Medicamentum.

RHEUMATISM.—Take a teaspoonful of the Medicamentum in a half teacup full of warm sage tea every four hours during the day. At night take a dose of my TEXAS LIVER PILLS. Second day repeat the same omitting the pills. Third day take a teaspoonful of the Medicamentum in a wine glass of water three times a day and continue for several days. Take one or two pills every second or third night. On the third day commence bathing the affected parts with warm water, hot as the patient can bear it; rub hard for ten minutes, then apply the Medicamentum and rub hard for ten minutes longer three times a day, and continue until a cure is effected.

PAIN IN BACK OR SIDE.—Bathe immediately over the part affected three times a day, and cover with a woolen cloth.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Take a teaspoonful in a little water three times a day. Keep the bowels open with Texas Liver Pills.

SPRAINS, BRUISES AND OTHER WOUNDS.—Apply a bandage and occasionally wet with Medicamentum.

BURNS, SCALDS, ETC.—Dilute the medicine, saturate bandage with it and apply.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.—Take one teaspoonful every night and morning in a wine glass of water for four or five days; bathe the back immediately over the kidneys with the same medicine night and morning. Keep the bowels open with Texas Liver Pills.

ASTHMA.—Take a teaspoonful in a little water; bathe the breast and chest very freely.

PILES.—Take one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, night and morning, for one or two days, and apply externally with the finger. Dilute one-half water every operation.

SORE AND WEAK EYES.—Close the eyes and bathe around. Avoid getting any of the solution in the eye; keep the eyes closed until the smarting has passed away. No article equals the Medicamentum for the eye and ear.

SPRAINS.—Apply a bandage occasionally wet with the medicine.

DEAFNESS.—One drop in the ear, and bathe around the ear night and morning for several days.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND STOMACH.—Bathe and lay on cloth wet with warm water and Medicamentum mixed half and half, and repeat often until relieved.

STINGS OF INSECTS AND POISONOUS REPTILES.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and keep the wounded parts covered with a cloth well saturated with the Medicamentum till relieved.

FOR COLIC OR BOTTS IN HORSES.—Give ten teaspoonfuls of the Medicamentum in a quart of water.

FOR OLD SORES OR SADDLE AND HARNESS GALLS.—Wash with castile soap three times a day, and apply the Medicamentum.

The above directions are for adults. Give to children in proportion to age.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.—For a child under one year old, from two to five drops in a teaspoonful of breast milk or water, one to three times a day. One to two years old, five to ten drops one to three times a day. Always shake the bottle before using, and keep it well corked.

Anti-Bilious Pills.—Tartar emetic eighteen grains, calomel seven and a half drachms, aloes socotrine fifteen scruples, gamboge, powdered, seventy-five grains, compound extract colocynth ten and a half scruples, extract conium seven and a half scruples, oil black pepper ninety drops. Mix and make three hundred pills. Give three at a dose. Mix with mucillage of gum arabic.

Dr. Perkins Great Southern Fever and Ague Cure.—Take one quart of alcohol, add six ounces of chinoidine; shake it up often and let remain until dissolved; then add sixty grains of capsicum, two ounces of cream of tartar and one quart of whisky. Directions—Take a dose of my Blood and Liver Pills; after they have operated thoroughly take a small teaspoonful of the tonic in a wine glass of water every two hours, commencing so as to take eight or ten doses before the next chill. After the chill is broken take one or two pills every second or third night, and a dose of tonic three times a day for four weeks and good by chills. For children in proportion to age.

Dr. Reeve's Celebrated Cure for Pneumonia.—Butterfly root two ounces, black root two ounces, snake root two ounces, pulverized lobelia seed two ounces, ginger two ounces, capsicum one-half ounce, cinamon bark, pulverized, one-half ounce, blood root one-half ounce. Mix with one pint hot water. Give one or two tablepoonsful every two hours. Sweeten with honey.

Cure for Ringbone and Spavin.—Take pulverized cantharides. British oil, oils of origanum and amber, and spirits turpentine, of each one ounce; olive oil one-half ounce, oil of vitriol three drachms. Put all except the vitriol into a little alcohol; stir the mixture; then slowly add the vitriol, and continue to stir until the mixture is complete, which is known by its ceasing to smoke. Bottle for use. Directions:—Tie a piece of sponge upon a stick and rub the preparation upon the ringbone or spavin as long as it is absorbed into the parts; twenty-four hours after grease well with lard, and in two hours more, wash off well with soap suds. Ringbones generally require two or three applications; spavins one or two, three or four days apart, to prevent the loss of hair. Said to cure wind galls and splints.

Bone Spavin.—A \$300 Recipe.—Corrosive Sublimate, quick silver, and iodine of each one ounce; only sufficient to form a paste. Directions;—Rub the quicksilver and iodine together, then adding the sublimate and then the lard, rubbing thoroughly. Shave off the hair the size of the bone enlargement; then grease all around it, but not where the hair is shaved off; this prevents the action of the medicine only upon the spavin. Now rub in as much of the paste as will lie on a three-cent piece only, each morning for four mornings only. In from seven to eight days the whole spavin will come out. Then wash out the wound with suds, soaking well for an hour or two, which removes the poisonous effects of the medicine; then heal up with any good salve.

Cure for Sweeny.—Alcohol and spirits of turpentine, of each eight

ounces, camphor gum one ounce, pulverized cantharides one ounce, tincture of capsium oil of spike three ounces; mix. Bathe the liniment in with a hot iron.

Cure for Founder.—Draw about one gallon of blood from the neck, then drench the horse with linseed oil one quart. Bathe his fore legs and rub well with water as hot as can be borne without scalding; take off his shoes, get some fresh cow manure and some old rags and make a poultice and put on both fore feet, cover the hoof up to the hair, tie a string around each ankle, let it remain eighteen or twenty-four hours, then remove and put on fresh ones every day until cured. Tie him in the stable to keep him from walking about. Feed on light diet—bran mash, oats, hay or fodder, but no corn for three or four days.

Recipe for the Blood.—Stomach and Worm Powders, and Inward Fevers.—Black antimony one pound, cape aloes one pound, blood root one pound, black cohosh one pound, Foenugreek seed one pound, alum one pound, coperas one pound, rosin one pound, salt petre two pounds, sulphur four pounds, Quaker asp bark five pounds, ground flax seed six pounds.

All the above pulverized and thoroughly mixed. Dose—Give from one to two tablepoonsful once a day in dry bran, and salt as the nature of the case may require. Every fourth day give a small feed of bran and oats, scalded.

Inflammation of the Stomach.—Sage tea one pint, sugar one-fourth pound, alum one-half ounce. Dissolve in the tea, and give to the horse, followed in thirty minutes with a pint of raw linseed oil.

Colic.—Tincture Asafoetida one and a half ounces, spirits nitre one and a half ounces, tincture laudanum one and a half ounces. Give in six ounces water. milk warm, follow in thirty minutes with one and a half pints raw linseed oil.

Cure for Poll Evil and Fistula.—Open the sore with a knife, then roll thirty grains of arsenic up in a small piece of paper, and press it down to the bottom of the cut and let it remain there eighteen days. Then pare out the dead flesh; wash it with soap every day. Heal it up with rosin and mutton tallow in equal portions.

Cure for Old Cuts.—Mix arsenic and lard together; apply every day and wash with soap. Heal as in the above recipe.

Spavin.—Take oil of amber, oil of spike and spirits of turpentine equal parts; warm them on some warm ashes with no blaze, and apply them as warm as you can to the spavin, by pouring it on and rubbing it in well with the ball of your thumb, having first shaved the hair off the spavin. This must be repeated twice a day for two days, when if well rubbed it will become a running sore. Wet a sponge with the substance and apply it twice a day for three days; then stop for three days, and if the spavin has not disappeared, repeat the course for three days longer. Let the sore heal, wash it with suds from castile soap. The spavin will disappear.

Scratches.—Wash in coperas or blue-stone water, and exercise freely.

Botts Cured.—By giving from one to two gallons new milk. It may be relieved by half a pint of tar and lard cake. A good purge.

Big Head.—In this disease the face vives are affected. They are the two ligatures that play up and down on each side of the nose, when a horse uses his lips. They are to be cut where they leave the eye and where they terminate at the nose, and withdrawn at the upper cut. Big jaw is a similar affection and requires the same treatment. And they are frequently relieved by extracting the tooth near the part affected.

Wounds, Cuts or Snags.—Bathe in cold water; keep the swelling down, and at night put on some honey.

Cure for Blind Staggers.—Take one ounce of laudanum, one ounce of hartshorn; mix, and pour half into each ear, and tie them with a string to keep it from running out; bleed well in the mouth first.

Horse Tamer's Secret—How to Tame the Wildest Horse.—Take finely grated horse castor, oils rhodium and cummin; keep these in separate bottles well corked; put some of the oil of cummin on your hand and approach the horse on the windy side. He will then move towards you; then rub some of the cummin on his nose, give him a little of the castor on anything he likes, and get eight or ten drops of the oil of rhodium on his tongue; you can then get him to do anything you like. Be kind and attentive to the animal and your control is certain.

Before applying the above the following directions should be observed: A strong band should be placed around the horse just back of the fore shoulder: to this sling the fore foot, making the horse go on three legs. Now gently lead the horse around on a good bed of straw. This should be continued until the horse is exhausted and lays down; then the above receipt will be useful. It will be found that the most vicious horse will give up to this treatment and will acknowledge you as his master. Great gentleness should be observed, and if the horse is not tamed by the first trial, it should be repeated. But after all, as much depends upon the person as on the recipe and strap. Some will tame the wildest horse and drive him through the street without a bridle, while others can do nothing with the tamest horse. This formula is of great value to all, and in the hands of the right person will work wonders.

TRICKS FOR HORSE JOCKEYS.

How to Make a Foundered and Spavined Horse Go Off Limber.—Take tincture cayenne one ounce, laudanum two ounces, alcohol one pint; rub the shoulders well with warm water, then rub the above on his shoulders and back bone: give him one ounce of laudanum and one pint

of gin; put it down his throat with a pint bottle; put his feet in warm water as hot as he can bear it; take a little spirits of turpentine, rub it on the bottom part of his feet with a sponge after taking them out of the water; drive him about half a mile or a mile, until he comes out as limber as a rag. If he does not surrender to his pain, tie a thin cord to the end of his tongue.

How to Make Old Horses Appear Young.—Take tincture of asfoetida one ounce, tincture cantharides one ounce, oil cloves one ounce, oil cinnamon one ounce, antimony two ounces, foenugreek one ounce, fourth proof brandy half gallon: let it stand ten days, then give ten drops in one gallon of water.

How to Make a Horse Appear as if Foundered.—Take a fine wire or any substitute, and fasten it around the postern joint at night smooth the hair down over it nicely, and by morning he will walk as stiff as if foundered.

How to Make a Horse Fleishy in a Short Time.—Feed with buckwheat bran, to which add a little of the shorts; keep in a dark stable. Half a day's drive will make a horse fatted in this way poor.

How to Make a Horse Stand by his Feed and Not Eat it.—Grease the front teeth and roof of the mouth with common tallow, and he will not eat until you wash it out.

How to Make a True Pulling Horse Baulk.—Take tincture of cantharides one ounce, and corrosive sublimate one drachm; mix, and bathe the shoulders at night.

How to Distinguish between Distemper and Glanders.—The discharge from the nose, if glanders, will sink in water; if distemper it will not.

To Make a Horse Appear as if he had the Glanders.—Melt fresh butter and pour into his ears.

To Stop Blood.—When a horse bleeds too freely from being bled in the mouth, the blood can be checked, and almost instantly stopped, by placing a silver dollar under his tongue; or take a piece of cloth or brown paper, lay it in your hand, and pour on gun powder enough to cover the cavity, and hold it tight five minutes, or until the blood stops.

Prescription for Preventing Spanish Fever, Dry Murrain, and Black Leg in Cattle.—One pound of black antimony, two pounds of sulphur, fifteen pounds of salt.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Mix the above with one bushel of bran, and give to your cattle the same as ordinary salting, being sure always to give your cattle plenty of fresh water.

Powders for Scab and Foot Rot in Sheep.—One pound of coperas, well pulverized, two pounds of sulphur, and fifteen pounds of salt. These ingredients are to be well mixed together, and frequently given to the animal.

To KILL THE SCAB.—Take one ounce of the tincture of iodine, two ounces of rain water. Mix them and wash the sore.

To CURE FOOT ROT.—One ounce of the tincture of iodine, one-fourth ounce of corrosive sublimate. Clean the foot well, and wet the sore with the mixture. Keep the sheep dry for at least twelve hours or longer.

Cure for Scab and Ticks on Sheep.—Immediately after shearing, get a tub or tight box that will hold about two barrels of liquid, place it convenient to the pen where the sheep are; then make a table about three feet square, place it on one edge of your tub with the outside the highest; so that the drip from the sheep will run back into the tub. Place a large pot over the fire filled with rain water; put in about ten pounds of tobacco, more or less, according to the strength of it—cheap damaged tobacco is as good as any—to one barrel of liquid, add one-half pound of coperas. bring to a boil and cool down to milk-warm; put into the tub. Let two men take hold of each sheep, one at the head, the other at the hind feet, lift him into the tub with his back down; put him down under so as to wet him all but his head and ears. Soon as he is wet all over, let go his hind legs and let him stand up in the tub, then lift him on the table, let him drip half a minute, and then turn him loose. Two good hands can dip sixty head of sheep per hour with a good hand to catch the sheep for them. Continue to add more water, tobacco and coperas, until you go through your whole flock.

Recipe for the Prevention of Hog Cholera.—Two bushels unslacked lime, four pounds sal soda, one pound mandrake root, ground, one pound garget root, ground, one pound saltpetre, one pound ginger, one pound sulphur, twenty-five bushels slacked coal, two bushels salt, one-fourth pound concentrated lye. Put the coal and lime together, slack the lime with the coal, add all the other ingredients, fine pulverized, mix thoroughly and give the hogs free access to it. When coal cannot be obtained, use bran. The above quantity of medicine is enough preventive to keep one hundred hogs healthy for one year.

Recipe for the Prevention of Hog Cholera.—Two pounds, unslacked lime, one pound sal soda, six ounces mandrake root, ground, six ounces garget root, ground, six ounces saltpetre, six ounces coperas, six ounces ginger, six ounces sulphur, one ounce concentrated lye.

Put all the above ingredients into an earthen vessel, pour on two gallons of boiling water, cover to keep from steaming away; when cold, add eight ounces tincture asafetida. Dose—In an ordinary case three ounces in one quart slops every six hours, for three or four days. Symptoms of disease—Black, hardness of the dung, short hacking cough, and running at the eyes. When these symptoms appear, put your hogs away from water, and give the remedy as above directed.

For Chicken Cholera.—Use the above recipe, omitting the mandrake root, and adding ten gallons water then moisten corn meal with the liquid and feed.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says a farmer in this county, extensively engaged in the hog business, there and in Marshall county, and who has suffered from the loss of over one hundred hogs this year, has a remedy which he says cures in every case. The remedy is so simple and costs so little, that I hope all our farmers will try it, and report your success. My informant breaks a box of concentrated lye into a barrel of clean water, and when the lye is dissolved, give it to the hogs as drink. A neighbor who had lost some two hundred hogs this season, tried the cure, with entire success; every one of the sick hogs got well, and none have sickened since. He says he had in his feeding lot a hog which would weigh four hundred pounds, so near dead that he thought it useless to try to save him, but second thought said, try anyhow. So he rolled him on his back and poured a pint of the liquid, made stronger than that in the barrel, down his throat, and in less than an hour, porker was on his feet, cracking corn nearly as lively as ever.

Baking Powder for Biscuit without Shortning.—Bicarbonate of soda four ounces, cream of tartar eight ounces, carbonate ammonia one ounce, and properly dry them and thoroughly mix. It should be kept in well-corked bottles to prevent dampness, which neutralizes the acid. Use about three teaspoonsful to one quart of flour. Being baked, mix with milk, if you have it; if not, wet up with cold water and put directly into the oven to bake.

For Making Honey without Bees.—Take ten pounds of good light moist (brown sugar, three pounds of soft water, two and one-half pounds of rendered bee-bread honey, forty grains of cream of tartar, one ounce extract of vanilla, one-half ounce gum arabic, ten drops essence of wintergreen; put into a brass or copper kettle, and let them boil for five minutes; then take two teaspoonsful of pulverized slippery elm, and mix with one pound of water, then strain it and mix into the kettle, take it off and beat up the white of two eggs and stir them in; let it stand two minutes, then skim it well, and when nearly cold add one pound of pure rendered bees honey, and so on for larger quantities. By adding more slippery elm to a proportionate quantity of water, the manufacturer can make it as cheap as he pleases, as a small quantity of slippery elm will thicken a pail of water to the consistency of honey.

N- B.—What we mean by bee-bread honey, is that made by the bees in the fall of the year, to subsist on during the winter, it being much stronger than that made in the spring. If that cannot be procured, honey in the comb will answer the same purpose, by putting in one-half pound more than is given in the recipe, but makes considerable difference in the price.

Angler's Secret.—The juice of lovage or smellage mixed with any kind

of bait, or a few drops of the oil of rhodium. If India cockle is mixed with flour dough and sprinkled on the surface of the water, it will intoxicate the fish and make them turn up insensible on the surface: they can then be lifted into a tub of fresh water to revive them, when they can be used without fear. But this process will destroy many fish.

American Commercial Writing Ink.—Take one-fourth pound extract of logwood to one gallon clear soft water; heat to a boiling point in a perfectly clean iron kettle, skim well—stir; add ninety grains bi-chromate of potash, fifteen grains prussiate of potash, dissolve in one-half pint of hot water. Then stir for three minutes, take off, strain.

Dr. Duval's Medicated Lemonade.—White sugar one pound, tartaric acid four ounces, essence lemon thirty-six drops, water three quarts; mix.

How to Remove Tan, Blotches, Freckles, Pimples, &c.
—To two gallons strong soapsuds, add one pint pure alcohol and four ounces rosemary: mix them well together. Apply with a linen rag twice a day until the object is effected.

Liquid Glue.—Dissolve one ounce of borax in a pint of boiling water; add two ounces shellac, and boil in a covered vessel until the lac is dissolved. This forms a very useful and cheap cement, and withstands damp much better than the common glue. This is superior to any prepared glue in market.

Phosphorus Paste for Destroying Rats and Mice.—Melt one pound of lard, with a very gentle heat, in a large mouthed bottle or other vessel plunged into warm water; then add half an ounce of phosphorus, and one pint of proof spirit; cork the bottle securely, and as it cools shake it frequently, so as to mix the phosphorus uniformly; when cold, pour off the spirit (which may be preserved for the same purpose,) and thicken the mixture with flour. Small portions of this paste may be placed near the rat holes, and being luminous in the dark it attracts them, is eaten greedily, and is certainly fatal. Put up in small tin boxes, and sell it at 25 cents each. There is a firm in New York city that has made over thirty thousand dollars manufacturing this article.

World's Fair Premium Vinegar.—Take five gallons lukewarm water, add one pound cream tartar, two pounds alum, one gallon common molasses, half gallon of whisky, one gallon of yeast. Let all stand in the warm water one hour to dissolve, then add cold water. Let stand three days with the bung open. This makes forty-two gallons. In all cases the barrel should be full.

Young's Chinese Perfumed Starch Polish.—Melt over a slow fire five pounds refined paraffine, and when it is all melted add two hundred drops oil of citronelli. Place several new round pie pans, well oiled with lard oil or sweet oil, on a level table, and pour about six teaspoonsful of the

polish into each pan. Let them stand until they are cool enough to lift into a pail or basin of water: let the pan float on the water a moment so as to cool the bottom, and then submerge or press down the pan into the water, until it is cool enough to stamp the polish out into cakes. This must be done before it gets too hard, and therefore it will require close watching. Have a round tin stamp made to cut cakes about the size of a candy lozenge. Stamp them out and let them cool well before taking them out of the pans. Put up in square paper boxes (nine cakes in each, retail at 5 cents a box.) Thirty cakes in oval boxes 25 cents. The cost of the 25 cent boxes, filled ready for market, is about 5 1-2 or 6 cents; the small size boxes about 1 1-2 cents. They are also put up in 10 cent boxes, which is a very saleable size. Directions—To a pint of boiling starch stir in two of the cakes or tablets, or three to a quart. This gives an elegant lustre to the linen or muslin, and imparts a splendid perfume to the clothes, and makes the iron pass very smoothly over the surface. It requires but half the ordinary labor to do an ironing. It is admired by every lady. It prevents the iron from adhering to the surface, and the clothes remain clean and neat much longer than by any other method known. Over six thousand stores are selling this article in New York and Brooklyn. For ladies, we know of no business so suitable and pleasant to engage in.

To Remove Grease or Stains from Clothing.—Ordinary benzine is as good a grease eradicator as is now used. Put up in four ounce bottles and label it "The Nation's Grease Extractor," and sell for 20 or 25 cents. Benzine generally costs about 15 cents a gallon. Dip the corks in wax.

Chinese Cement.—Take one pound of pulverized white shellac, and two ounces of clear gum mastic; put them into a bottle and add half a pound of sulphuric ether; let it stand half an hour and add two quarts of alcohol. Shake occasionally until dissolved. Keep away from fires and lamps when mixing or using it. Bottle in small vials and keep them corked tightly. Heat the edges of the article to be mended, and apply the cement with a small pencil brush, or otherwise.

Cement for Broken China, Glass, &c.—The following recipe, from experience, we know to be a good one, and, being nearly colorless, it possesses advantages which liquid glue and other cements do not: Dissolve half an ounce of gum acacia in a wineglass of boiling water; add plaster of Paris sufficient to form a thick paste, and apply with a brush to the parts required to be cemented together.

Best Blacking for Boots and Shoes.—Ivory black one and a half ounces, molasses one and a half ounces, sperm oil three drachms, strong oil of vitriol three drachms, common vinegar half a pint. Mix the ivory black, molasses and vinegar together, then mix the sperm oil and oil of vitriol separately, and add them to the other mixture.

Soldering.—The parts all around the place to be soldered or mended.

should be scraped perfectly bright with an old knife or other sharp instrument. After the scraping is finished, put a few drops of the soldering fluid on the place by means of a short stick, having a small swab or piece of cloth at the end. Then take two or three pieces of solder about as big as shot, lay them on the place to be mended, and hold the article over a lamp, or apply heat in any way most convenient. When the solder melts it will spread wherever the fluid was applied, so that fluid should be applied wherever it is desired to have the solder flow.

TO MAKE THE FLUID.—Dissolve two ounces of zinc in four ounces of muriatic acid in a glass vessel; then dissolve one ounce of sal ammonia in four gills of water and add to the other mixture. Use care in handling the acid, not to get it on your clothes or in your eyes. Bottle in one-quarter ounce bottles and label.

TO MAKE THE SOLDER—Melt together four parts of lead, three parts of tin and two parts of bismuth. Run it into small sticks; or cut it up into small pieces the size of large shot. The solder used in tinshops will not melt so easily as this, but can be used if heat enough is applied.

Cider without Apples.—Water one gallon, common sugar one pound, tartaric acid one-half ounce, yeast one tablespoonful; shake well; make in the evening and it will be fit for use the next day. In quantities for bottling, put in a barrel five gallons hot water, thirty pounds common sugar, three-fourths pound tartaric acid, twenty-five gallons cold water, three pints hop or brewers' yeast, worked into paste with one pint water and one pound flour. Let it work in the barrel forty-eight hours, the yeast running out at the bung all the time, putting in a little occasionally to keep it full, then bottle, putting in two or three broken raisins to each bottle, and it will nearly equal champagne.

Champagne Cider.—Water one hhd., good pale cider one hhd., molasses fifty pounds, dissolved alum one-half pound: mix, mace with brimstone, excellent.

To Make Starch Polish.—Take one part white wax, and two parts spermaceti, melt and cast into cakes of about two-thirds of an ounce each—which sells quick at ninepence, and affords more than 700 per cent profit. Directions. Put into a pint of starch the size of a pea, and it will give a beautiful polish, and prevent the iron from sticking.

To Destroy Flies in a Room.—Take a half teaspoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one tablespoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.

Preserving Eggs.—The following mixture was patented several years ago by Mr. Jayne, of Sheffield, England. He alleged that by means of it he could keep eggs two years. A part of his composition is often made use of—perhaps the whole of it would be better. Put into a tub or vessel one bushel of quick lime, two pounds of salt, half a pound of cream of tartar, and mix the same to-

gether, with as much water as will reduce the composition or mixture, to that consistence that it will cause an egg put into it to swim with the top just above the liquid; then put and keep the eggs therein.

To Make Champagne Cider for Four Cents a Gallon.

—Take five gallons lukewarm water, add one gallon common molasses, three pounds of brown sugar, one gallon of vinegar, one gallon of yeast, quarter of a pound of tartaric acid. Let it stand in the warm water to dissolve one hour, then add cold water. Let stand forty-eight hours to work with bung out. This makes forty-two gallons. In all cases the barrel should be full. To keep for a length of time add one pound of Mustard. Bottle and seal it well.

To Clear your Dwellings from Bed Bugs.—Corrosive sublimate and the white of an egg beat together, and laid with a feather around the crevices of the bedsteads and the sacking, is very effectual in destroying bugs in them. Tansey is also said to be very effectual in keeping them away. Strew it under the sacking bottom. The best exterminator is black pulverized hellebore root; it destroys them. Place it where the bugs will be likely to crawl.

To Make Paint for One Cent a Pound.—To one gallon of soft hot water, add four pounds sulphate zinc, (crude.) Let it dissolve perfectly, and a sediment will settle at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint, (lead and oil) mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for fifteen minutes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine. If too thick, thin it with turpentine. This recipe has been sold to painters as high as \$100 for the privilege to use the same in their business.

To Make Hens Lay the Whole Year.—Give each hen half an ounce of fresh meat every day, and mix a small amount of red pepper with their food during the winter. Give them plenty of grain, water, gravel and lime, and allow no cocks to run with them.

How to Raise a Moustache in Six Weeks.—Tincture of ben-zoin compound two drachms, tincture Spanish flies two drachms, castor oil six ounces, oil bergamot one drachm, oil verbena fifteen drops, strong alcohol nine ounces. Circulation should be stimulated first by friction with a rough towel. Apply to the whiskers and moustache morning and evening for four weeks.

Leather Cement.—Take ten parts of sulphide of carbon and mix with one part of oil of turpentine, and add enough gutta percha to make a tough thickly flowing liquid. The surfaces to be joined must be perfectly free from grease. If oily, lay a cloth upon the oily surface and apply a hot flat-iron until the grease is all absorbed. After the cement is applied to both edges, join them and keep under pressure until dry.


To Make Cucumber Vines Bear Five Crops.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eighth

of an inch of the cucumber on the stem, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a small portion of the cucumber on each division, and on each separate slit there will be a new cucumber as large as the first.

Tobacco Cure.—Take of rosin seventy-two ninety-sixths, beeswax eight ninety-sixths, white wax four ninety-sixths, poplar bark four ninety-sixths, cayenne pepper one ninety-sixth, plantain four ninety-sixths, and Virginia snakeroot three ninety-sixth parts. Mix thoroughly, and use whenever there is a hankering for tobacco. Thirty days will usually destroy all appetite for either chewing or smoking.

Cure for Drunkenness.—Sulphate of iron three grains, Magnesia ten grains, peppermint water eleven drachms, spirits nutmeg one drachm; to be taken once or twice a day, if necessary, for five or six months. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, preventing the moral and physical prostration which follows the sudden breaking off from the use of strong drink. The above would generally have to be used with the consent of the patient. If it is desired to use a remedy without the knowledge of the patient, take eight grains of tartar emetic and mix in four ounces of rose water; put a tablespoonful into the whole quantity the person is in the habit of drinking in one day, or, say a small teaspoonful in each glass. ☞ Be sure and not exceed this quantity.

“Ole Perk’s” Washing Compound.—Take three pounds of sal soda, half pound of fresh unslacked lime, half pound of pulverized borax, one-quarter pound of pulverized rosin, two ounces of salts of tartar, and two ounces of liquid ammonia. Dissolve the soda, borax and rosin in one gallon of boiling water, to which add, when cold, the salts of tartar and liquid ammonia. Boil the lime for five minutes in one gallon of water; let stand until thoroughly settled, when the clear fluid should be carefully drawn off; add to this the clear fluid of the first mixture, with four gallons of cold water, and you have six gallons of the compound. Bottle and cork tightly for use. Directions—Select from the clothes to be washed, all the coarse and dirtiest pieces from the fine, and after rubbing soft soap on the collars and wristbands, put them in separate tubs of water to soak over night, pressing them down well before putting on the water. In the morning have ready four gallons of hot water in your boiler, to which add one-half pint of the compound and one-half pint of soft soap. While the mixture is heating, the clothes should be wrung from the cold water and placed in a tub, and should be covered with this mixture when it is hot, to remain fifteen minutes. They should then be wrung out and boiled for five minutes in a mixture like that previously prepared. Suds and blue them and hang them out to dry. Should it not be convenient to soak the clothes over night, wet them with cold water and soak in the hot mixture for twenty-five minutes, and proceed as above, and the clothes will look beautifully white. Should the wristbands or very dirty parts require a little rubbing through the hands, it should be done while the second mixture is heating. In using this

compound, all the fine clothes should be gone through with first. as colored, very dirty or greasy clothes ought not to be boiled with those of finer fabric and containing less dirt, as the water in which they are boiled must partake of more or less of their contents. The same water that has been used for the finer clothes will also do for the coarse and colored. Care should be taken not to have the water too hot when the clothes are covered in the morning, nor should the clothes be boiled too long, as too much boiling is apt to give them a yellow tinge.  If more convenient, use one-fourth pound of "hard soap," instead of soft "soap."

Liquid Blueing for Clothes.—One ounce of the best pulverized Prussian blue, one-half ounce pulverized oxalic acid, one quart of soft water; mix. The acid dissolves the blue and holds it evenly in the water, so that speckling will never occur. One or two tablespoonsful of it is sufficient for a tub of water, according to size of the wash. This is far preferable to the blueing sold in stores, and is much cheaper.

British Enamel for Shirt Bosoms —Melt together, with gentle heat, one ounce white wax and two ounces spermaceti. Prepare in the usual way, a sufficient quantity of starch for a dozen bosoms; put into it a piece of the enamel the size of a large pea, and in the same proportion for a larger ironing. It will give your clothes a beautiful polish.

Water-Proof Oil Blacking.—Camphene one pint, add all the India rubber it will dissolve; currier's oil one pint, tallow seven pounds, lamp black two ounces. Mix thoroughly by heat.

To Cure Hams.—They should not be packed till cold; should be put into clean, sweet casks, care being taken not to put the back of one flat on the top of another; placing them on the end or side is the best. A little Turk's Island salt should be sprinkled in the bottom of the cask and between the layers, using about one pound of salt to one hundred pounds of ham in packing. Then for a pickle, use either of the following recipes:

1. For every sixty pounds of meat, take five Pounds of Turk's Island salt, one ounce of saltpetre, two ounces saleratus, three or four gills of good molasses, and pure rain or soft spring water enough to cover the meat three or four inches; boil and skim well, and put on cold.

2. For every one hundred pounds of meat, take eight pounds of Turk's Island salt, two ounces saltpetre, four ounces saleratus, one quart of good molasses, and pure rain or soft spring water enough to cover the meat four or five inches; boil and skim well, and put on cold.

The hams may remain in the pickle from five to seven weeks, according to their size; then be taken out, washed off, and hung up to smoke. Use green hickory wood for smoking, smoke only in dry weather, and do not begin to smoke until they have hung a day or two. When smoked, keep them in a dry, dark place, away from flies and vermin.

Either of the above recipes make an excellent pickle for beef. After the hams are taken out to smoke, the brine may be boiled and skimmed, adding a little salt, and used in a different cask for beef. Small families may find this very convenient.

To Make as Much Butter from One Cow as you now do from two.—Take equal parts of pulverized bicarbonate of soda and of alum, and thoroughly mix together. Ten cents worth of each will be sufficient to make a very large quantity of butter. Take one pound of butter and one pint and a half of unskimmed milk; put in a churn and add the yolk of an egg, and put in as much of the compound of soda and alum as will lie on a three-cent coin or on the tip of a knife blade; churn the whole from five to ten minutes, when the entire quantity will come to first-class, sweet and wholesome butter. After the butter has come, put in the requisite amount of salt and churn it in before taking the butter out.

The foregoing proportion will make two pounds of butter. We have given proportions for this small quantity in order to simplify the process. The process will work the same way for making larger quantities provided the same proportion of ingredients is used. The cost of the extra butter produced is less than two cents per pound, and is in every way a superior article. It is not necessary to use the best of butter in this process, as the chemicals used cleanse and sweeten the entire mass. The egg is used only to give the butter color, and in its stead either a decoction of saffron, or the juice of carrot may be used, both of which are not only harmless but beneficial.

To Make a Barrel of Good Soap.—Dissolve fifteen pounds of bar soap in fifteen gallons boiling water, and let it get cold. Cut up the soap in slices. When cold it will be thick like jelly. Dissolve fifteen pounds of sal soda in fifteen gallons more of boiling water, which will take three minutes, then add to this composition six pounds of unslacked lime; let these articles boil together twenty minutes. When cold and settled, turn off this fluid, and stir it with the soap: be careful not to disturb the sediment, then add three pints of alcohol, and stir all the articles together.

Wash Equal to Paint.—Take a half bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste put in boiling hot, half pound Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix and let it stand several days. Keep it in a kettle, and put it on as hot as possible with a brush.

The above is the recipe used for the President's house at Washington. It is said to look as well and last as long as oil paint, on wood, brick or stone.

Moths.—A very pleasant perfume and also preventive against moths, may be made of the following ingredients. Take of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce: then add as much Flor-

entine orris-root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to a powder, and then put in little bags among your clothes, etc.

Cheap and Good Vinegar.—To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of molasses; turn the mixture into a clean tight cask, shake it well two or three times, and add three spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes, place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or twelve days add a sheet of common brown wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have good vinegar. The paper is necessary to form the "mother" or life of the vinegar.

Plant Protector and Insect Destroyer.—Take thirty gallons stable liquor, one pound carbonate ammonia, one pound potash, one gallon whale oil, one quart pine tar, and one quart coal tar. Put all into a tight barrel with one head out; let it stand a week; stir up from the bottom four or five times every day; then take ten gallons rain water, add one pound Paris green, one pound white hellebore. Mix it well, and pour it into a barrel, and stir every time you take any out. For fruit trees, take a white-wash brush and go over the bodies of your trees the same as you would whitewash a fence or anything else. For your garden, use a sprinkler. For cotton worm, either have a sprinkler made, or take a common store sprinkler, stop up about up about half of the holes, get on a horse and ride between the cotton rows, and scatter it all over. Coal tar can be had for a trifle anywhere there is gas works. For stable liquor, fill a leach with horse manure, the same as you would to make soap, and pour on water; and if not strong enough, pour back and drip it through twice.

To Keep Meat Fresh in Warm Weather.—For every one hundred pounds of meat, take ten pounds Turk's Island salt, two ounces saltpetre three ounces saleratus, one pint of good molasses, and pure rain or spring water enough to cover the meat four inches. Boil and skim well, and put on cold; let it remain five or six weeks, then either smoke it or throw away the old brine, and make a new brine the same as before.

Cider for Long Keeping.—Place in a keg cold water ten gallons, brown sugar seven and a half pounds, tartaric acid one-fourth pound, dried sour apples one and one-half pounds; cut fine or boil them, and pour in the expressed juice. Put in a cellar or cool place in summer time. The darker the sugar the more natural will be the color of the cider.

NOTICE.

Be it remembered, that every person who purchases a copy of this book, has a right to manufacture and sell or give away any article mentioned in the book, but all persons found dealing in the recipes, either selling, giving away or teaching others outside of his or her own family, will be prosecuted under the Patent Right Laws of the United States, as a copy right is already secured.

N. W. PERKINS.

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" to keep long.....24	HORSE REMEDIES.
Cholera Morbus.....6	Botts.....10-13
Coughs and Colds.....10	Bone Spavin.....11
Cough Syrup.....7	Big Head.....13
Consumption.....9	Bleeding, to stop.....14
Costiveness.....7	Blind Staggers.....13
Cramps.....4-9	Blood Purifier.....12
Cucumbers, (to grow fast).....20	Colic.....10-12
	Distemper and Glanders.....14
Deafness.....10	Fistula.....12
Diarrhoea.....4-6-9	Founder.....12
Dropsy.....4	Harness Galls.....1

Inflammation, Stomach.....	12	Poisons, what to do.....	8
Old Sores.....	10	" for Flies.....	19
Poll Evil.....	12	" for Rats and Mice.....	17
Powders.....	12	Rheumatism.....	8-10
Ringbone.....	11-12	Ringworm.....	7
Scratches.....	13	Salve, Eye.....	9
Spavin.....	11-12	" Green Mountain.....	3
Sweeny.....	11	" Three Minute.....	5
Tamer's Secret.....	13	" Vegetable.....	3
Tricks with Horses.....	14	Scalds.....	10
" of Jockeys.....	13	Sheep, Rot and Scab.....	15
Inflammation of Kidneys.....	10	" Ticks.....	15
" of Lungs.....	10	Soap.....	23
Ink.....	17	Soldering.....	18
Insect Wash.....	24	Sprains.....	10
Lemonade.....	17	Starch, Enamel.....	22
Liniment, "Ole Perk's".....	7	" Polish.....	17-19
Meat Preservative.....	24	Stings of Insects.....	10
Medicamentum.....	9-10	" of Reptiles.....	10
Moth Preventive.....	23	Sweeny (see Horse Remedies).....	11
Moustache, to grow.....	20	Teething Children.....	10
Neuralgia.....	8-9	Toothache.....	3-5-9
Ointment for Old Sores.....	8	Tooth Powder.....	6
Pain Killer.....	3	Tobacco Antidote.....	21
" in Back.....	10	Vinegar.....	17-24
Paint, for dwellings.....	20	Wafers for Coughs.....	6
" wash.....	23	Wash to kill Insects.....	24
Piles.....	4-10	Washing Compound, "Ole Perk's".....	21
Pills, Anti Billious.....	11	Whitewash.....	23
" Ague.....	3	Whooping Cough.....	4
" Texas Vegetable.....	5	Worm Tea.....	7
Pneumonia.....	11	Wounds.....	10





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